

## BLOW TO INTRIGUE IN WILSON'S SPEECH

Diplomats See Definite Answer  
to Attempt to Divide  
the Allies.

HEADS OFF ANY DISSENT

Whole Object of German Peace  
Propaganda Defeated by  
His Five Points.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President Wilson's address in New York last night was hailed to-day in diplomatic circles as a knockout blow to German peace intrigues who already had begun their campaign to sow dissent in the ranks of their enemies and encourage their own people by misrepresenting the war aims of the United States and the Entente. The President, responding to the reiterated challenge to state peace conditions, outlines the stand which this government has taken with such simplicity and clearness that few can misunderstand it.

In many respects the address is regarded as the most direct and forceful which the President has yet made. In general it is viewed as the most frank and courageous utterance on the subject of peace by any Entente or American leader since the war began. In the Senate to-day Senator Shafroth (Cal.) asked permission to print the address, suggesting that a million copies be run off the presses. He said the address is "an inspiration to every man who loves liberty and humanity."

Object of the Intriguers.

It is well recognized here that German diplomats encourage the talk of peace partly because they believe it is impossible for any statesman to discuss the subject without treading on the toes of allied nations. Thus it has been felt in Germany that President Wilson's so-called "14 points" would be a direct challenge to the German position. The German propaganda machine has been working hard to make the United States and the Entente "not mix." The President's address is regarded as a straight front to the German propaganda machine. The five principles laid down are founded on impartial justice and show that the President in his insight into the future already has seen how the aims of the Entente and the United States in reality blend in perfect harmony. He explains why, and in this respect his address is the most masterful he has yet delivered in the minds of many here.

President Invites Comment.

Some have been quick to jump to the conclusion that this address may cause counter currents in Great Britain and France and bring up the fear that after four years of war they are going to be denied getting their just share in the final terms. The President himself hints at this when he says the allied leaders are to comment on his interpretation of war aims and say whether they believe he is mistaken.

But although there may be some individual statements in Great Britain and France who may at first disagree with him the President appears to be confident that the real leaders—the men who represent the rank and file of the people—bearing the burdens of the war—will see matters his way. Peace founded on justice and guaranteed by a league of nations is the slogan which already has been adopted by the most progressive leaders in Entente countries, and there is no reason to believe that their utterances in this respect have not been wholehearted and sincere. Germany, it is pointed out, asserts that these Entente leaders are insincere. Just as she insinuates that President Wilson is insincere.

But the whole object of Germany's peace propaganda is defeated by the President's address. It is a direct and definite refusal to bargain, compromise or talk peace with the morally bankrupt leaders of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Not only are their terms unacceptable but any terms by which they are out of the question.

"The world does not want terms," the President says, and leaves Germany to appreciate the full significance of this answer.

GEN. SOUKHOMLINOFF LIVES.

Minister Who Sold Russia Escapes to Finland.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 28.—Gen. Soukhomlinoff, Minister of War in the Russian Imperial Cabinet from 1905 to 1915, who was reported court-martialed September 6 and shot the same day, has succeeded in escaping from Russia after a most adventurous flight.

He was arrested upon his arrival on Finnish soil, but will be granted his freedom at a station in Finland where his wife went after her acquittal on a charge of high treason.

Gen. Soukhomlinoff was sentenced to hard labor for life on September 26, 1917, by a Petrograd court after being found guilty of high treason, abuse of confidence and fraud.

Gen. Soukhomlinoff was charged with being responsible for the breakdown of the Russian army when he was in office because he failed to increase the output of munitions works and prevented the military department from supplying troops with guns and shells. It also was alleged that he had communicated secret information to German agents and that he and his wife had accepted bribes from contractors. The trial developed that all these charges were true.

FUR SALE TOTAL \$3,200,000.

Muskat Advances 55 Per Cent.—\$1,750,000 Bonds Sold.

Before the close of the six day session of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, which ended yesterday, \$3,200,000 worth of skins had been sold. The last day witnessed some of the most spirited bidding of the week on the better class pelts.

Muskat sales featured the last day's business. It sold at an increase of 55 per cent. over April prices for brown skins and a 10 per cent. advance for black.

Raccoon, the first offering, advanced 10 per cent. over April and 64,788 furs were sold. Black bear skins showed a 25 per cent. increase and brown bear sold at substantially the same as the former auction. Polar bear did likewise.

Raccoon proved an active seller and 20,569 skins were sold. The Northern skins registered an advance of 25 per cent. and the Southwestern skins 55 per cent.

Liberty bond purchases during the sale amounted to \$1,750,000.

## Allied Warships Shell Ostend and Zeebrugge

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Ostend and Zeebrugge, German naval bases on the Belgian coast, were bombarded heavily by Entente warships between 2:30 and 4 o'clock this morning, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency. The German batteries on the Belgian coast replied vigorously.

## STRATEGY OF FOCH UPSET BULGARIA

Continued from First Page.

the rivers Czerna and the Vardar and captured the railways which follow the valleys of the two rivers and which have been the main lines of supply for the Bulgarians on either side as well as their chief lines of escape.

"The result has been a general disorganization of the retreating forces, particularly those caught between the Vardar River and the mountains of Albania, which sought too late to get out to Velez and Uskub."

"The British and Greek forces have crossed the mountains leading into Bulgaria and have captured Stumitz, the chief town of that region."

"The picturesque movement of the British in Palestine has also been a feature of the week, resulting in very large captures of troops and the whole movement being conspicuous by the flight of the German commander in chief, who apparently got out in advance."

Situation on West Front.

Commenting on the situation on the west front Gen. March said:

"Reverting to the western front, since I spoke to you last during the first part of the week the fighting has been limited to local attacks by the Allies for objectives along the Hindenburg line. Last Tuesday the British and French were closing in on St. Quentin and had come within two miles of the town on the northwest and southeast in spite of strong resistance."

"On Thursday the Franco-American forces between Reims and Verdun attacked on a front of forty miles, as has been reported—Gen. Gouraud's Fourth French Army on a twenty mile front in the Champagne between the Suippe River and the Aisne forest and our army east of it on a twenty mile front reaching up to the Meuse River."

"The American attack was characterized by the sharpness and rapidity which has always marked the handling of our troops in France, and our advance on the first day was to a depth averaging perhaps five or six miles, while the advance of the French on the continuation of that line reached a depth of three to five miles. The official reports indicate that the number of prisoners taken by each army is practically the same; our army now having 8,000 prisoners and the French 7,000, about 15,000 in all."

"The American advance has proceeded entirely beyond the Hindenburg line and is now facing what they call the Kreinhold line."

"On Friday the British advanced in the vicinity of Cambrai. They attacked on a fifteen mile front, crossed the Canal du Nord and this morning they were within three miles of the town on the northwest and west. Ten thousand prisoners and 250 guns have been reported captured at this point."

## BULGARIAN ARMY MUST DEMOBILIZE

Continued from First Page.

only protect the Bulgarian state but also reinforce German troops in Bulgaria and Turkey."

Political Leaders Conferred.

Bulgaria's offer was the result of a meeting held on Monday and attended by all the political leaders of Bulgaria, including Vassil Radoslavoff, the Liberal leader, and members of the Cabinet. It was not, as German newspapers pretend, the impulsive act of Premier Malinoff, according to Zurich despatches.

If martial law has been proclaimed in Sofia, it was because of repeated anti-Bulgarian manifestations with a strong pacifist tinge and popular demonstrations in front of the Royal Palace.

The situation in Bulgaria is grave. This year's crops are poor and the food situation has entered a more critical phase. Recent military events have convinced those who still believed in the star of Ludendorff that the "game is up."

The Cologne Gazette to-day, according to a despatch from Amsterdam, declares that the "consolidation of the Bulgarian military and political position" is making progress. The Bulgarian Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Todoroff, it asserts, is acting in accord with the supreme army command of the Central Allies, from whom he has asked instructions.

Official Bulgarian Statement.

The official Bulgarian statement, under date of September 24, requesting an armistice and possibly peace was received in London to-day. It reads:

In view of the conjuncture of circumstances which have recently arisen, and after the position had been jointly discussed with all competent authorities, the Bulgarian Government, desiring to put an end to the bloodshed, authorized the Commander in Chief of the army to propose to the Generalissimo of the Entente the following terms:

A solution of the mystery is said to be that the King was turning against them and they practically kept him a prisoner, at any rate to an extent of preventing him from taking a hand in peace overtures. The Germans, however, were powerless against the popularity of Premier Malinoff, who, it is recalled, while Bulgaria's policy was undecided, opposed an alliance with the Central Powers.

Character of Overtures.

The military correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that the Bulgarian overtures are much more than an admission that Bulgaria is defeated. They express her formal verdict that Germany has lost the war.

"Bulgaria came into the war on the strength of her conviction that Germany was invincible," says the correspondent. "When her front was broken through last week Bulgaria must have asked Germany and Austria what measures they could take to save her, and the present proposal of Bulgaria shows the character of the answer."

"Since the allied attack in the Balkans opened up Austrian troops have been reported on the Bulgarian front. Some Germans have been encountered, but they were there before the present attack began."

"Germany would willingly send such reinforcements as she could, but the Bulgarians have made up their minds they would be insufficient and would arrive too late, and that Germany has lost the war in France."

Analyzing Bulgaria's "orgy of distress," the Times finds one of the explanations in the fact that the war never was popular with the rank and file of the Bulgarian army. The soldiers have realized more and more of late, the paper asserts, that the present policy of their country was not paying and never could pay.

"If anything is to come out of the Bulgarian request," the Times says, "we must cut out all elaborate maneuvering for argumentative position and come to the point without delay. If the Bulgarians are willing to throw over their allies on terms which leave us free to carry out the known objects of our Balkan policy they will be well advised to say so at once."

"If Bulgaria wants to negotiate we are willing, but it is not likely an armistice will be granted," says the Daily Chronicle.

The only possible guarantee, declared the Daily Telegraph, are the surrender of the Bulgarian armies and the submission of the Bulgarian people to the Allies, "who seek justice and not vengeance."

Will Not Forget Serbia.

The allied Governments, the Daily Express says, will not pay too big a price for the distinct advantage of a separate peace and they will not forget Serbia.

Signs are not wanting that Bulgaria and Turkey feel that the war is in the same lull. When Talat Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, visited Berlin recently he gave an interview in which he said the war must end this winter and that he had accomplished all that he could. German newspapers expressed considerable uneasiness and displeasure over this utterance, which they plainly interpreted as meaning that so far as Turkey was concerned, the war would end this winter.

If Bulgaria throws up her hands she cuts the vital cord which connects Germany and Austria's Asiatic ambition. If Turkey also raises the white flag she will enable the allied armies in Macedonia and Palestine to be shifted to the west, to the theatre of war. The defeat of Bulgaria alone would make it possible for the great allied army to turn against Turkey from its base at Salonica.

REICHSTAG TO MEET  
AND HANDLE CRISIS

Complete Reorganization of  
Cabinet in Prospect.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Bulgarian developments have relegated all German interpellations questions to the back-ground, the Berlin correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende says. The Main Committee of the Reichstag remains in session and it is probable that the Reichstag will be assembled as soon as possible.

Some factions already have summoned their members to Berlin and there is a general feeling that events now more than ever require a harmonious inner front. The present outlook is for the formation, at least temporarily, of a Governmental programme with the co-operation of the National-Liberal and eventually a complete reorganization of the Cabinet. Gen. von Stein, the War Minister, has interrupted his vacation and returned to Berlin.

All interest is concentrated on Bulgaria in Reichstag circles, according to the correspondent, the situation is considered most grave, but sentiment is not pessimistic.

BULGARIA SINCERE.  
BELIEF IN PARIS

Serbian Premier, However,  
Has Suspicion of Ruse.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Bulgaria's sincerity in making her proposal for an armistice is taken more or less for granted by most editorial writers here, notwithstanding slight reservations made by some of them. They are one, however, in agreeing that Bulgaria, in a desperate plight, will have to make peace or have peace thrust upon her. Most of the comments on the situation are devoted to the consequences of her withdrawal from the war.

"It will mean the reconstitution of Serbia," says the Journal, "and therefore will compel the Central Powers to form another Danube front and return the territory taken from the Russians, which country is beginning to think of revenge on Germany. Turkey, cut off from the Central Powers, will be obliged to throw down her arms. The collapse of the whole brilliant but fragile structure raised by the German in the Orient is beginning. Twenty years of German effort there faces ruin."

"It is not in accordance with our principles to swallow any ruse," says the Matin. "It will suffice, then, for Bulgaria, after returning what she has stolen, to give us guarantees, by demobilizing her army and placing the control of her railroads in allied hands, that she will not become a turncoat again and that our Balkan friends have nothing more to fear from her."

"Beware of the Bulgars," says Nikola P. Pachitch, Serbian Premier and representative of that Government at the Inter-Allied Conference here. In a statement printed in the Petit Journal to-day M. Pachitch says:

"I firmly believe Bulgaria's action barely conceals a ruse or scheme. The Bulgars want to gain time. Why thus offer when their armies are not definitely beaten and are still able to resist and their country hardly invaded? It is simple. They wish to bring up reinforcements and then get back to their defence line."

ENEMY PAPERS SHOW  
EXTREME ANXIETY

Austrian Support of Bulgaria  
Is Announced.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28.—German and Austrian newspapers reflect extreme anxiety concerning the military situation and especially the Bulgarian request for an armistice.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna says Austria has taken all measures to make certain that reinforcements shall reach the scene of operations at the earliest moment and give the Bulgarian army the utmost support.

"The Bulgarian forces driven back," it says, "are getting in touch with our forces in Albania and have been removed from the control of the Bulgarian army command. We are justified in assuming that a new front will be established, insuring our eastern communications."

A telegram from Vienna reports the arrival there of two King Ferdinand's daughters, and says that Emperor Charles held a long conference with Premier Weiserle on the situation.

The Lokalanzeiger, the Vossische Zeitung, the Tageblatt and Germania, four of the leading papers of Berlin, all agree the nation to be calm in this fateful hour. The Lokalanzeiger says communication with Constantinople must be maintained by all means at Germany's disposal.

Forward, the Socialist organ, goes so far as to deal with the possibility of a collapse of the German defence on the western front and earnestly appeals to Socialists to help the German people remain steadfast.

Southwest Opens Drive To-morrow

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

DALLAS, Sept. 28.—The Liberty Loan drive in the southwest will start Monday and Federal bank officials are confident the quota will be raised in two weeks. Dallas has made plans to raise \$10,000,000 in two hours Monday morning.

REGARD GERMANS AS  
NEAR LAST DITCH

French Opinion Is Foch Has  
Enemy Trapped.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The Germans are being pressed back vigorously on important sectors of the western front from Verdun to the North Sea. Yesterday was the worst day Germany probably has experienced since the outbreak of the war and opinion here is that the Germans are getting near the last ditch.

The vigorous onslaught of the British has brought them within one and a half miles of Cambrai, one of the vital points of the German front, and comes rapidly after the victories gained by Gen. Gouraud, Ligeat and Cameron on both sides of the Argonne. Apparently Marshal Foch has got the enemy in a position on the west where he can do what he likes with him.

Friday's operations will further prove the wonderful efficiency of the allied organization. Gen. Gouraud wiped out the greater part of the German defences on one of the most difficult sectors of the front. He is now engaged in pushing the finishing touches to his task and it is believed that he will be north of the enemy's trench system and in the open at an early date.

No less brilliant has been the American success east of the Argonne. The Germans were swept off their feet Thursday, but yesterday counter-attacked strongly. The enemy efforts, however, only enabled the Americans to show that they are as good on the defensive as on the offensive. They held their ground everywhere and even advanced at some points.

The French and American fronts on either side of the Argonne are now almost on a straight line and the fighting continues to-day on both sides of the forest under the best possible conditions.

Sheriff Mitchell Holds Till 1920.

Because the term of Samuel P. Mitchell, Sheriff of Queens county, does not expire until 1920, Justice Crosey issued an order yesterday directing the Board of Elections to take off the ballot the names of William N. George, Democrat, and Peter Campbell, Republican, who were nominated for the sheriffship in their respective parties. Peter Lamp, a taxicab driver, discovered that there is no vacancy and appealed to the courts.

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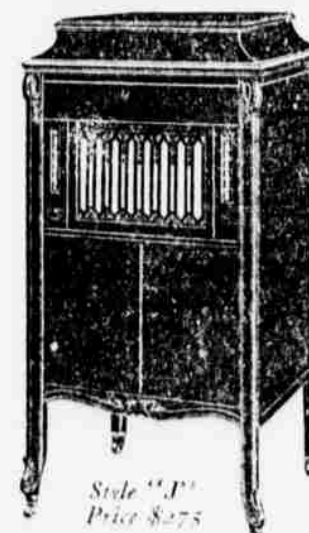
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